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## METHOD OF ENHANCING CATHETER PATENCY USING A CITRATE SALT CATHETER LOCK SOLUTION

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CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

The present application claims the benefit of United States Provisional Application Serial No. 60/097,777 filed on August 25, 1998, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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This invention generally relates to intravascular infusion devices and methods of enhancing the patency of intravascular catheters. More specifically but not exclusively, this invention relates to infusing a lock solution into an indwelling intravascular catheter and to methods of inhibiting infection in an animal having an indwelling intravascular catheter.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Catheters are used with increasing frequency to treat patients requiring a variety of medical procedures. The 5 catheters offer many advantages for patients; for example, catheters provide ready access without repeated injections for administration of large volumes of fluids, nutrients, medications and withdrawal of blood. The catheters can either be acute or temporary for short-term 10 use or chronic for long-term treatment. They are commonly inserted into central veins (such as the vena cava) from peripheral vein sites. Great care must be taken in the placement and use of a chronic catheter to prevent infection of the patient at the site of access or 15 within the vascular system. Chronic venous catheters usually contain a DACRON cuff attached to the catheter and placed under the skin, which promotes ingrowth of fibrous tissue, fixes the catheter in position, and prevents bacterial migration around the catheter.

20 Catheters can be used for infusion of fluids, such as, for example, drugs, electrolytes or fluids used in chemotherapy, or for the removal of blood on an intermittent basis. For example, in hyperalimentation treatment, the catheters are usually used for infusion of 25 large volumes of fluids. In chemotherapy, catheters are used for infusion of drugs on an intermittent basis, ranging from daily to weekly. For hemodialysis, dual-lumen catheters are used--usually three times per week; one lumen allows removal of blood, while the other lumen 30 allows blood to return. However, catheters, especially chronic catheters, have drawbacks. They can become occluded by a thrombus, and even if extreme care is

taken, the catheters can increase a patient's risk of infection.

In order to prevent clotting of the catheters between uses, the catheters are usually filled with a lock 5 solution that comprises a concentrated solution of the commonly used anticoagulant, heparin (up to 10,000 units of heparin per catheter lumen). The heparin lock solution is injected into each lumen immediately after each use, and preferably left in the catheter until the 10 catheter is accessed again. The heparin lock solution must be withdrawn from the catheter before the next use because infusing this amount of heparin in a patient might result in excessive bleeding.

However, even with the use of a heparin lock 15 solution, the catheter can become occluded between uses from coagulation of blood in the catheter. Blood may be found in the catheter because, for example, an inadequate volume of heparin was infused within the catheter lumen, the heparin diffused from the lumen, or residual blood 20 remains in the lumen. This often results in formation of a thrombus with concomitant loss of flow through the lumen. The occluded catheters frequently are removed and/or replaced.

Since catheters are inserted into veins or arteries, 25 they bypass the protective dermis layer, and provide direct access to a patient's blood stream. This can cause the inadvertent transfer of infectious agents into the vein or artery at the location of the catheter. In addition, the foreign surfaces of catheters can create a 30 smooth surface at which bacteria can grow, and at which the white cells are unable to surround or "phagocytize" the bacteria.

Heparin has no anti-bacterial properties and, in fact, may help to promote growth of bacteria within the "biofilm" layer of protein on the catheter surfaces (protamine has the opposite effect). The "biofilm" 5 proteins on the catheter surfaces can protect bacteria from antibiotics and white cells. Also, heparin induces the loss of platelets and, paradoxically, can induce clotting in some patients (the "white clot" syndrome). Since catheters, particularly venous catheters, are 10 frequently accessed with syringes, or uncapped and directly connected to IV lines, they have a propensity to become contaminated. If there is bacteremia (bacteria in blood), then the catheter surfaces within the vein or artery can become seeded with bacteria. In either case, 15 the patient can develop septicemia (infection in the blood) and become seriously ill. Often these patients must be hospitalized and given intravenous antibiotics. In spite of this care, patients often remain seriously ill until the infected catheter is removed.

20 Thus in light of the above described problems, there is a continuing need for advancements in the relevant field, including improved methods, composition and devices relating to enhancing the patency of indwelling intravascular catheters. The present invention is such 25 an advancement and provides a wide variety of benefits and advantages.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to catheter lock solutions, intravascular infusion devices for infusing a lock solution into patient and to methods for enhancing the patency of intravascular catheters. Various aspects of the invention are novel, nonobvious, and provide various advantages. While the actual nature of the invention covered herein can only be determined with reference to the claims appended hereto, certain forms and features, which are characteristic of the preferred embodiments disclosed herein, are described briefly as follows.

In one form, the present invention provides a method of treating patients having an indwelling intravascular catheter. The method comprises selecting a patient having an indwelling intravascular catheter defining a lumen therethrough and having an infection or a substantial risk of infection related to the presence of the catheter; and infusing a catheter lock solution into the lumen. The solution comprises a citrate salt solution having a concentration effective to eliminate infection and to reduce the likelihood of subsequent infection. In one embodiment, the citrate salt can be included in the catheter lock solution in a concentration preferably within the range, in weight percent, of about 1.5% to about 50%. The catheter lock solution can include a viscosifying agent such as polyethylene glycol, glycerin, polyglycerin or mixtures thereof. In an alternative embodiment, the lock solution is prepared to have a pH level lower than about 6.5, more preferably between about 4.5 and about 6.5.

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In another form, the present invention includes a method of inhibiting infections in an animal having an indwelling catheter defining a lumen therethrough. The method comprises infusing into the lumen a 5 pharmaceutically acceptable lock solution including a compound having anticoagulant and antibiotic activity. The lock solution has a density and a viscosity sufficient to maintain the lock solution in the lumen for a desired amount of time. Preferably the lock solution 10 has a viscosity of from about 1.5 cP to about 4.0 cP. In one embodiment the lock solution includes the citrate salt in a hypertonic concentration, preferably in a concentration between about 1.5 and about 6.5. In another embodiment the lumen of the catheter has an 15 internal volume and a sufficient amount of the lock solution is infused into the lumen, to fill, in percent by volume, between about 80% and about 100% of the internal volume of the lumen.

In yet another form, the present invention provides a 20 method of treating animals that exhibit a risk of infection and having a surgically implanted catheter. The method comprises adding a pharmaceutically acceptable lock solution comprising a bactericidal component into the catheter. The bactericidal component includes 25 greater than about 50 wt%, based on the weight of the bactericidal component, of a citrate salt. In preferred embodiments, the pharmaceutically acceptable lock solution is prepared to be sufficiently caustic to substantially inhibit the growth of bacteria and 30 microorganisms in the lumen.

In still yet another form, the present invention includes an infusion device for infusing a lock solution into a lumen of a catheter. The infusion device includes

a syringe and a catheter lock solution contained in the syringe. The lock solution is preferably a pharmaceutically acceptable solution comprising a citrate salt, and the syringe containing the solution is 5 preferably sterilized. The solution may also include a viscosifying agent to provide to the lock solution sufficient viscosity and density to remain in the lumen for a desired amount of time. In preferred embodiments, the lock solution has a density of between about 1.0 g/ml 10 and about 1.5 g/ml and a viscosity between about 1/5 cP and about 4.0 cP.

In still another form, the present invention provides a kit for accessing a patient's intravascular system. The kit comprises: a catheter defining 15 therethrough at least one lumen; a container; and a catheter lock solution contained within the container, the solution comprising a citrate salt solution.

In yet another form, the present invention provides a catheter lock solution. The lock solution 20 includes, in weight percent, about 1.5% to about 50% of a citrate salt, and an amount of a viscosifying agent sufficient provide the lock solution with a viscosity of from about 1.0 cP to about 4.0 cP.

Further objects, features, aspects, forms, 25 advantages and benefits shall become apparent from the description and drawings contained herein.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of a catheter and syringe for infusing a lock solution into a catheter for use with the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a graph plotting monthly incidence of sepsis in all patients of a hemodialysis unit.

FIG. 3 is a graph plotting the number of vials of  
urokinase used for catheter occlusion per month in a  
hemodialysis hospital unit.

FIG. 4 is a graph plotting the longevity of one embodiment of a tunnel catheter for use with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

For the purposes of promoting an understanding of the principles of the invention, reference will now be made 5 to the embodiments illustrated herein and specific language will be used to describe the same. It will nevertheless be understood that no limitation of the scope of the invention is thereby intended. Any alterations and further modifications in the described 10 processes, systems or devices, and any further applications of the principles of the invention as described herein, are contemplated as would normally occur to one skilled in the art to which the invention relates.

15 In one form, the present invention provides a catheter having retained therein a lock solution. The lock solution enhances the patency of the catheter and exhibits anti-coagulation and antibiotic activity. The lock solution provides particular advantages by 20 increasing the longevity of catheters, reducing incidence of catheter occlusion, and reducing incidence of sepsis or bacterial infection in the patient. In addition, the lock solution of the present invention can be used with or without other anticoagulant agents and/or other 25 antibacterial agents. Further, certain lock solutions of the present invention can be infused into the patient from the catheter in preparation for a subsequent use of the catheter without the necessity of withdrawing the lock solution from the catheter before infusion of 30 additional fluids or medications.

In another form, the present invention provides a method of enhancing the patency of a catheter. The method includes infusing into the catheter a lock

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solution selected in accordance with the invention and allowing the lock solution to remain in the catheter for a desired amount of time between catheter uses.

The catheters for use with the present invention 5 typically can either be acute (temporary) or chronic (long-term) catheters surgically implanted in the animal. The catheters usually are inserted into a vein or artery. The catheters are typically used in varying intervals to administer fluids, nutrients, and medications into the 10 body. The catheters also can be used to withdraw body fluids, such as blood, for hemodialysis treatment. When not in use, the catheter remains in its intravascular position until subsequent treatment is preferred

The catheters used accordance with this invention 15 include known and commonly used catheters and are readily available from a variety of commercial sources. The catheters may vary in configuration and size. One type of catheter commonly used in accordance with this invention is a tunneled catheter that includes a cuff for 20 ingrowth of tissue to anchor the catheter. Examples of catheters that may be used include, but are not restricted to, an ASH SPLITCATH by Ash Medical of West Lafayette, Indiana; TESIO and ASH CATHETERS by Medcomp of Harleysville, Pennsylvania; PERM CATH by Quinton 25 Instrument Company of Seattle, Washington; HICKMAN and VAS CATH by Bard, Inc. of Salt Lake City, Utah. Catheters containing totally subcutaneous ports are also useful in the present invention; examples include 30 LIFESITE by Vasca of Topsfield, Maine, and DIALOCK by Biolink, Inc. of Boston, Massachusetts.

FIG. 1 depicts one example of a catheter 10 for use with this invention. Catheter 10 is a dual lumen catheter and includes an outer sheath 12 having a cuff 38

and first and second lumens 14 and 16, respectively. Lumens 14 and 16 extend from distal tip 18 through sheath 12 and exit from sheath 12 at connection 36. Each of lumens 14 and 16 include releasable clamps 20 and 22, 5 respectively. Each of lumens 14 and 16 terminate in a threaded end 24 and 26, which can be threadedly attached to protective end caps 28 and 30, respectively. Fluids including a lock solution can be infused or withdrawn from each lumen 14 and 16 by inserting needle 32 of a 10 syringe 34 through protective end caps 28 and/or 30 after protective end caps 28 and/or 30 have been sterilized by cleaning successively, for example with betadine and alcohol. Alternatively, one or both protective end caps 28 and 30 can be removed and threaded ends 24 and 26 can 15 be threadedly attached via a connector (not shown) to lines for infusion or withdrawal of fluids (not shown). Once a desired treatment session has been completed, the needles are removed or the connectors are replaced with fresh, sterile protective end caps. The lumens are then 20 typically flushed with normal saline, after which a lock solution is injected into each lumen. All procedures are performed using standard sterile techniques well known to those skilled in the art. The catheters for use with this invention can be prepared from a variety of 25 materials, including, for example, silicon, polyurethane, polyvinyl, silicone, or silastic elastomer.

Chronic catheters are usually inserted through an internal jugular vein into the superior vena cava. Usually these catheters include a cuff attached to the 30 exterior of the catheter and placed under the skin, which promotes ingrowth of fibrous tissue, and thus fixes the catheter in position and prevents bacterial migration around the catheter. While the catheters are

manufactured to function for several months, for example, TESIO catheters can last for up to four years with proper intervention, in actual practice, the catheters, prior to the present invention, have exhibited limited longevity 5 because of occlusion and/or infection. These catheters frequently must then be removed and/or replaced.

As mentioned above, in order to prevent clotting of catheters between use, catheters are commonly filled with lock solutions comprising an anticoagulant agent 10 and sometimes a second agent having antibacterial properties. It has unexpectedly been determined that citrate salt solutions as described herein exhibit surprisingly effective antibacterial activity. In a series of tests, with a variety of bacterium spores 15 injected into a 47% solution of citrate salts, a six-log kill is obtained in seven days for E.coli and P.aeruginosa, and in 21 days for S.Aureus.

In accordance with the invention a catheter lock solution comprising a citrate salt is used to increase 20 the patency of implanted catheters. As used herein, the term "lock solution" refers to a solution that is injected or otherwise infused into a lumen of a catheter and with the intention of allowing a substantial portion of a lock solution to remain in the lumen until it is 25 desired or required to access that particular lumen again, typically for additional treatment, i.e., infusion or withdrawal of fluid. Preferably the lock solution can remain in the lumen for a desired amount of time lasting from about 1 hour to 3 or 4 days or longer. However, 30 frequently the lock solution is changed on a daily basis during regular care and sterile maintenance of the indwelling catheter. Use of a lock solution of the present invention provides particular advantages for

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patients with catheters by prolonging the lifetime of the catheter, lengthening the interval between required replacements of the lock solution and inhibiting infections in the patient.

5 In one form, the lock solution of the present invention comprises an amount of a citrate salt to provide an effective catheter lock solution, preferably, but not exclusively, a hypertonic lock solution. The term hypertonic is used herein to refer to a fluid having  
10 an osmotic concentration and a density greater than the osmotic concentration and density of the blood of the patient. The lock solution preferably comprises a citrate salt with a concentration range, in weight percent, of from about 1.5% to about 50% with an  
15 osmolality of about 300 to about 6400 mOsm. More preferably, the lock solution comprises citrate salt in a concentration range of from about 10% to about 40%, yet more preferably, in a concentration range of from about 20% to about 30%.

20 In preferred embodiments, the lock solution comprises a citrate salt, and the lock solution is prepared to have sufficient viscosity and density to remain in the lumen for a desired amount of time. It is well known that catheters are manufactured to have a variety of  
25 configurations and lumen diameters. For example, catheters can include single or double lumens. The double lumens can be fused adjacent to each other or they can be concentric. The lumens can have varying cross-sectional areas and shapes, ranging from substantially circular to substantially ovoid. A phenomenon common to  
30 most lock solutions is that a portion of the solution at the distal end of the lumen diffuses into the patient's blood stream and is replaced in the catheter by blood.

While not intending to be bound by any theory, it is thought that the rate of diffusion of a lock solution from a lumen can be influenced by the cross-sectional shape and area of the particular lumen(s), the density of 5 the lock solution, and the viscosity of the lock solution. Typically, high density lock solutions tend to fall out of the lumen of the catheter, allowing blood to enter into the lumen.

A lock solution of the present invention is 10 preferably prepared to have a viscosity and density such that a substantial portion of the lock solution does not diffuse or flow out of a catheter lumen within about 8 hours. More preferably, the lock solution of the present invention does not diffuse out of a lumen to a 15 substantial extent within about 12 hours, still more preferably within about 24 hours.

In a preferred aspect of the invention, the lock solution of the invention is prepared to have a selected density of from about 1.02 g/ml to about 1.04 g/ml and a 20 viscosity of from about 1.5 centipoise (cP) to about 4.0 cP. More preferably the lock solution has a density of from about 1.02 g/ml to about 1.03 g/ml and a viscosity of from about 1.5 cP to about 2.0 cP. For example in a 10 French TESIO catheter studies with sodium citrate 25 solutions, 46.7% by weight citrate with density of 1.025 and viscosity of 2.0 (by gravity viscometer) where found to remain within the cylindrical catheter for 3 days or more, with the catheter suspended in a solution having viscosity of blood, 13 cP at 37°. In catheters such as 30 the SPLITCATH, with lumens having less hydraulic resistance, this solution will exit the catheter due to gravitational forces. A catheter lock solution

comprising 23% by weight citrate, however, will remain in place for 3 days or more.

The density of the lock solution can be varied by varying the amount of salts included in the solution, 5 with 46.7% being appropriate for 10 French cylindrical catheters, and 23% being appropriate for the double-D shaped lumens of the SPLITCATH.

The viscosity of the lock solution can be varied by adding a viscosifying agent. Viscosifying agents useful 10 with the present invention include those pharmaceutically acceptable agents known or commonly used in treatment of animals including humans. Examples include, but are not limited to, polyethylene glycol, glycerin, polygeline, and non-metabolizable sugars such as sorbitol and 15 mannitol and mixtures of these compounds. An excellent aspect of the invention, therefore is a composition useful as a lock solution that comprises a citrate salt and a viscosifying agent. The viscosifying agent allows a higher concentration of citrate to be used without 20 having egress of the lock solution from the catheter due to high density of the lock solution.

While is understood that optimal viscosity and density are dependent upon the shape and size of a particular lumen, a person of ordinary skill in the art, 25 in view of the description herein, can readily determine a desired density and viscosity for a particular catheter without undue experimentation.

In a preferred embodiment, the lock solution is prepared to have a pH lower than that of the pH of the 30 patient's blood. For example, in humans, the lock solution may advantageously be prepared to have a pH lower than about 6.5, more preferably, the lock solution is prepared to have a pH level of from about 4.5 to about

6.5. Still yet more preferable, the lock solution is prepared to have a pH level of from about 5.0 to about 6.5. The lower the pH, the greater the antibacterial effect of the citrate and the greater the caustic 5 activity in dissolving clots. The pH of the catheter lock solution can be varied by adding either an acid or base according to methods known to those skilled in the art. For example, the pH of the catheter lock solution can be lowered by including a sufficient amount of citric 10 acid to the solution to provide the desired pH level.

An inventive lock solution can be prepared to include a variety of other pharmaceutically acceptable agents. For example, the lock solution can include salts, such as, for example, sodium chloride and sodium heparin. The 15 lock solution can also include a variety of other antibacterial, antimicrobial and anticoagulant agents. Such antibacterial and antimicrobial agents are well known to those skilled in the art and can include, without limitation, gentamicin, vancomycin, and mixtures 20 of these agents. Additional anticoagulant agents include, for example heparin, urokinase, tissue plasminogen activation (tPA) and mixtures of these agents.

By "pharmaceutically acceptable", it is meant that the lock solution and the included salts and other 25 additives which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with tissues of humans and lower animals without undue toxicity, irritation, allergic response, and the like, and are commensurate with the reasonable benefit/risk ratio. It 30 is also typically necessary that a composition be sterilized to reduce the risk of infection. For example, pharmaceutically acceptable salts are well-known in the

art, for example, as found in S.M. Berge et al. described in detail in *J. Pharmaceutical Science*, 66:1-19, 1977.

In yet another form, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting infections in animals having an 5 indwelling intravascular catheter. A compound having anticoagulant and antibacterial activity is selected, for example, the citrate salt such as trisodium citrate. A lock solution is prepared, including the compound having anticoagulant and antibacterial activity. The resulting 10 lock solution is then infused into the lumen or a catheter.

Thus, the lock solution of the present invention including a citrate salt can be prepared and further include a bactericidal component. In a preferred 15 embodiment, the bactericidal component includes greater than 50% by weight based on the weight of the bactericidal component of the citrate salt. More preferably, the bactericidal component includes greater than about 75%, by weight based on the weight of the 20 component, of the citrate salt. Still more preferably, the bactericidal component includes greater than about 90% of a citrate salt.

Once a lock solution is infused into the lumen of the catheter, it is allowed to remain until that particular 25 catheter or lumen is desired to be accessed again. The lock solution can be flushed directly into the patient without the necessity of removing the fluid before infusing fluids for subsequent treatment. Alternatively, the lock solution can be removed from the catheter prior 30 to infusion or removal of additional fluid for further treatment.

When the lock solution of the present invention is injected into the lumen of the catheter, a sufficient

amount of the lock solution can be injected to substantially fill the lumen of the catheter.

Alternatively, a volume less than the amount of fluid needed to fill the catheter can be injected into the

5 lumen. For example, a sufficient amount of lock solution  
can be injected into the catheter to fill about 80 to  
about 100% of the internal volume of the catheter. In  
yet another embodiment, an amount greater than the  
internal volume of the catheter can be injected. For  
10 example, an amount of the lock solution greater than or  
equal to about 1.1 times the internal volume of the  
catheter can be injected into the lumen, without adverse  
effects on the clotting system of the patient.

In yet another embodiment, the lock solution of the present invention can be infused into the lumen or lumens of the indwelling catheter of patients exhibiting a risk of infection. Surgically implanted catheters are used in the treatment of patients exhibiting a variety of health problems. It is well known that certain health problems and/or patients exhibit increased risk of infection based upon historical observation by those skilled in the art. The present invention provides distinct advantages when used on those patients having an increased risk of infection by inhibiting infection in those patients.

25 In another embodiment, patients are screened for an infection or a substantial risk of infection related to the presence of the catheter. For those patients having such an infection or substantial risk of infection, a catheter lock solution prepared according  
30 to the present invention is infused into the lumen of the catheter. The catheter lock includes a citrate salt in a concentration effective to eliminate the

infection and/or reduce the likelihood of subsequent infection.

A lock solution of the present invention has other advantages besides antibacterial properties. If infused into a patient, citrate in the lock solution will be inactivated by calcium in the blood or calcium derived from body stores. When a lock solution having a hypertonic citrate concentration of 47% is used, the total amount of citrate in the lock solution contained in one lumen of a tunneled catheter is approximately 2 ml, containing 3.4 mM of sodium citrate. This amount of citrate is equal to the amount of calcium contained in 1.5 liters of blood. If infused rapidly, this amount of citrate could cause transient hypocalcemic symptoms, but would not anticoagulate the patient. Therefore, if a tunneled catheter is used for fluid infusion for a patient in the emergency room or operating room, the patient will not become anticoagulated just at the time when blood coagulation is important.

In alternative forms the present invention provides a catheter lock infusion device. The infusion device comprises a syringe containing a lock solution prepared according to the present invention. In yet another form the present invention also includes a kit for accessing a patient's intravascular system. The kit includes a catheter having at least one lumen. A container of a catheter lock solution that was prepared according to the present invention is included in the kit. In one embodiment the lock solution includes a viscosifying agent dissolved or dispersed in the lock solution.

For the purpose of promoting further understanding and appreciation of the present invention and its advantages, the following Example is provided. It will be understood, however, that this Example is 5 illustrative and not limiting in any fashion.

Example Illustrating Use of Lock Solutions containing  
Citrate Salts:

Methods

10 A study utilizing concentrated citrate in the catheter lock solution was performed on an outpatient dialysis unit (RTC) with 60% of patients having chronic central venous catheters (50 catheters total, the majority ASH SPILCATH and the remaining TESIO and 15 HICKMAN catheters). At four-month intervals, the citrate concentration in the lock solution was increased from 10% to 20% to 47%. Gentamicin was added at 3 mg/ml to the 10% and the 20% solutions, but not to the 47% citrate solution. The overall incidence of 20 bacteremia in the unit was followed and the amount of urokinase used to open occluded or low-flowing catheters was recorded. The results were compared in incidences of bacteremia and use of urokinase in the unit before the implementation of the lock solution 25 containing citrate salts.

Starting in 1994, all episodes of bacteremia in the outpatient hemodialysis unit were monitored and recorded. Episodes were totaled each month, for all patients, for patients with and without tunneled 30 central venous catheters, and for patients with and without catheter-related explanations for bacteremia. The incidence of bacteremia was calculated as the percent of patients in the unit developing bacteremia

per month ("1%"=1 bacteremic episode per 100 patients in the unit for one month, or 3.3 episodes per 1000 patient-months). The incidence was graphed each month, for the entire period since 1994.

5 During the period from January 1998 to July 1999,  
there were 70 patients in this unit, with approximately  
60% having tunneled central venous catheters for chronic  
dialysis (40 catheters total). At the start of the  
study, the most prevalent catheter in the unit was the  
10 Medcomp twin TESIO, though there were a few Bard SOFT  
CELL catheters. Starting in January 1998, the Medcomp  
ASH SPLITCATH catheter became the standard tunneled  
catheter placed in patients beginning dialysis or needing  
catheter replacement. Almost all of these tunneled  
15 catheters were placed using the SITE-RITE ultrasound  
device for IJ localization. These catheters routinely  
provided an average blood flow near 300 ml/min.

The average monthly incidence of positive blood cultures in the unit was calculated for the time period from January 1998 through July 1998. During this time period, heparin was used as the standard catheter lock solution, with either 5,000 units or 10,000 units instilled into each lumen at exactly the catheter volume. The incidence of bacteremia during this period was 4.6%, which was higher than the average level since 1994. In August 1998, hemodialysis patients were informed of the plan to change from heparin to sodium citrate/gentamicin as the standard anticoagulant lock for tunneled catheters. From September to December 1998, 10% citrate with 3 mg/ml gentamicin was used as standard catheter lock, injecting slightly more than the catheter volume (2.5 ml total). From January 1999 through April 1999, 20% citrate with 3 mg/ml gentamicin

was the standard catheter lock, injecting slightly more than the catheter volume (2.5 ml total). From May 1999 to July 1999, 47% citrate was the standard catheter lock, injecting exactly the catheter volume. All 5 citrate solutions were made from 47% stock solution, used straight from the 30 ml bottle or in combination with saline and gentamicin. (46.7% trisodium citrate, "triCitrassol", Citra Anticoagulants, Inc., distributed by Ash Medical Systems, West Lafayette, IN). Patients 10 were closely monitored for any evidence of adverse reactions each time the citrate concentration was increased. The monthly incidence of bacteremia was calculated for the 10-month period during which citrate/gentamicin or 47% citrate was used for catheter 15 lock, and compared to the baseline 7-month period by Two-tailed T Test (assuming equal variances).

Also during this time period, the unit use of 20 urokinase (Abbott Laboratories) was monitored. The number of vials of urokinase use by the RTC unit was calculated on a monthly basis. The total number of vials ordered and used by the unit each month in the period from January 1998 through July 1998 was compared to the number of vials used after the conversion to 25 citrate, from September 1998 to July 1999. After May 1999, urokinase became unavailable, but before this time it was available on request. The number of vials used per month in the baseline period was compared to the number of vials after implementation of 30 citrate/gentamicin or 47% citrate catheter lock, by Two-tailed T Test (assuming equal variances).

During the study period, the longevity of tunneled catheters was also investigated, since the prevention of infection of tunneled catheters is less important if

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other factors such as clotting or sheath formation limit the life of the catheters. All Ash SPLITCATH catheters placed in end-stage renal disease (ESRD) patients after January 1998 (including patients in two 5 satellite outpatient units) were evaluated and the longevity of the catheters was determined. In all, 57 Splitcath catheters were placed in 57 patients. Failure was defined as any catheter being removed for any complication, whether due to infection or 10 obstruction of flow. Longevity of catheters was determined using lifetable analysis.

Since the outpatient unit has many patients with tunneled catheters, nurses and technicians use utmost care in opening the catheters and connecting to dialysis machines. The caps of the catheter are soaked in betadine for 5 minutes before the caps are removed. Nurses and technicians wear masks and gloves, and the patient wears a mask when the catheter is opened. New protective caps are placed on the catheter following each procedure. Catheters and connectors are inspected for leaks or evidence of damage, each treatment.

## Incidence of Bacteremia

The incidence of bacteremia in all 70 patients at  
25 the RTC unit was 4.5% of patients per month during the  
baseline period from January through July of 1998.  
Following the implementation of hypertonic  
citrate/gentamicin and then 47% citrate as catheter  
lock, the incidence of bacteremia decreased  
30 significantly to 1.2% (Figure 2,  $P<0.001$ ). There was a  
downward trend in bacteremia as concentration of  
citrate was increased from 10 to 20 to 47%. In the

last three months of the study, when 47% citrate was used, the incidence of bacteremia has been zero.

### Utilization of Urokinase

5 The use of urokinase in the dialysis unit during  
the baseline period was 41 vials per month, or  
approximately 1 vial per patient with tunneled catheter  
per month. After implementation of hypertonic  
citrate/gentamicin then 47% citrate as catheter lock,  
10 the use of urokinase decreased to 20 vials per month,  
about  $\frac{1}{2}$  vial per patient with tunneled catheter per  
month (Figure 3,  $P=0.02$ ). During the last three months  
of this study (May, June, July 1999), no urokinase was  
used for any catheter. In June and July of 1999,  
15 urokinase was unavailable at the hospital, and the  
hospital had not yet substituted syringes of tissue  
plasminogen activator (tPA) for catheter infusion.  
However, no catheters were completely occluded or  
removed for flow problems during these months, so it did  
20 not appear that urokinase was required in this month.

## Catheter Survival

During the period from January 1998 to July 1999, 57 ASH SPLITCATH catheters were placed in 57 patients in the RTC and satellite units, with an average follow-up of 8 months. One small satellite unit continued using heparin for anticoagulant catheter lock, while the other followed the RTC protocol of increasing citrate catheter lock concentration. During this period, catheters without signs of infection were not removed for bacteremia, but only in patients in whom antibiotic therapy failed to clear signs of infection within 24 hours. Only 3 of the 57 catheters were

removed, 2 for concomitant infection which failed to clear, and one for decreased blood outflow rate. The lifetable analysis of longevity of these catheters indicates a 95% survival at one year (Figure 4).

5   Interventions in these catheters were few, and as discussed above, urokinase use was decreased as hypertonic citrate/gentamicin or 47% citrate were used as catheter lock. Mean catheter flow rate for the Splitcath® catheter remained approximately 300 ml/min 10 during the study, with venous and arterial pressures below 250 mmHg (the pre-defined limit for pressures in these dialysis units).

#### Conclusions/Discussion

15   In this study of tunneled catheters in a single dialysis unit, hypertonic citrate (10 or 20%) in combination with gentamicin, or 47% citrate are at least as effective as heparin in preventing clotting of the catheters. The use of urokinase to open these 20 tunneled catheters does not increase, and in fact significantly decreases after implementation of the citrate catheter lock solutions.

25   Hypertonic citrate as catheter lock appears to decrease the incidence of bacteremia in a dialysis unit with a high percentage of patients with tunneled catheters. When catheters are locked with 10% or 20% citrate containing 3 mg/ml gentamicin, the incidence of bacteremia decreases significantly. An even greater decrease in incidence of bacteremia appears to occur 30 with use of 47% citrate alone (without gentamicin). Through a variety of actions, concentrated citrate is bactericidal and sporicidal when tested in vitro. Therefore, it is expected that it would diminish the

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bacterial content of catheters after chance contamination of the catheter hub. On the other hand, a similar antibacterial effect could be obtained through the effect of citrate on biofilm; if the mild 5 corrosive action of citrate helps to eliminate the biofilm, it would also eliminate bacteria trapped within the biofilm. The effect of citrate on bacterial contamination of catheters can decrease risk of bacteremia in patients with catheters without the risk 10 of developing resistant strains of the bacteria (as will occur with antibiotic lock solutions).

Of course, with proper care it is possible to utilize tunneled catheters for dialysis without an antibacterial solution infused. In a satellite 15 outpatient hospital dialysis unit, 20 stable ESRD patients are dialyzed, and the percentage and types of catheters (60% of patients, mostly having mostly SPLITCATH catheters and some TESIO catheters) are similar to those at the RTC unit. The unit uses the 20 same precautions as the RTC unit in handling tunneled catheters. As opposed to the RTC, this unit has traditionally had a very low to zero incidence of bacteremia from any cause. In the period of January 1998 to May 1999, this unit continued to use heparin as 25 catheter lock solution, and had only one patient with bacteremia during this period (representing 5% of all patients, for one month). For all other months the incidence of bacteremia remained zero. Urokinase use also remained low during the entire period.

30 The problems of infection and occlusion of tunneled catheters for dialysis are paralleled by the smaller catheters used in hospitalized patients with central venous catheters, and in home patients with

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long-term TPN, chemotherapeutic and antibiotic administrations. Concentrated citrate may also provide significant advantages in these patients, avoiding catheter clotting, infection and subsequent bacteremia.

5 The present invention contemplates modification to the infusion device and method of treating patients as would occur to those skilled in the art. It is also contemplated that processes embodied in the present invention can be altered, rearranged, substituted, deleted, duplicated, 10 combined, or added to other processes as would occur to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the present invention. In addition, the various stages, procedures, techniques, phases, and operations within these processes may be altered, rearranged, substituted, deleted, 15 duplicated, or combined as would occur to those skilled in the art. All publications, patents, and patent applications cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication, patent, or patent application was specifically 20 and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference and set forth in its entirety herein.

Further, any theory of operation, proof, or finding stated herein is meant to further enhance understanding of the present invention and is not 25 intended to make the scope of the present invention dependent upon such theory, proof, or finding.

While the invention has been illustrated and described in detail in the drawings and foregoing description, the same is considered to be illustrative and not restrictive 30 in character, it is understood that only the preferred embodiments have been shown and described and that all changes and modifications that come within the spirit of the invention are desired to be protected.